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REPORT
March 1/66

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH

OF THE

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,

TO THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

JANUARY 1st, 1866.



PHILADELPHIA:

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REPORT
OF
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
TO
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF
PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATES,
JANUARY 1st, 1866.



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U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, PHILADELPHIA AGENCY,
1307 CHESTNUT STREET,
January 1st, 1866.

To the Executive Committee of the
Philadelphia Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of this Branch of the Commission, from the 1st of January, 1865, to the present time, with a review of the work prior to that period.

The opening of the past year found the Sanitary Commission fully occupied in all its departments, both at home and in the field. The operations of General Grant before Richmond, and the rapid movements of General Sherman through the Southern States, made it necessary for the Commission to be prepared with abundant supplies at every point on the Atlantic coast, where there was a possibility of their being needed. This involved a large expenditure throughout the winter months, a time when it has been usual to contract our issues very considerably. While this extensive work was being performed, the officers of the Commission were preparing largely for the spring and summer campaign. Hospital supplies were collected, and arrange-

ments made for a still more effective corps of Relief Agents for the field. It was fortunate that the generous support of the public enabled us to make these preparations. Although the requirements of the Commission for battle-field relief were comparatively small, it became apparent, immediately after the surrender of the rebel armies, that the Commission would have a large work to do during the passage of the troops from the field to their homes. Before the army of General Sherman had reached Washington, immense requisitions were made upon us for antiscorbutics, etc. Almost simultaneously with this demand came the orders from the War Department to reduce the Army expenses. These orders were at once felt by us in an increased demand for many necessary things, heretofore supplied by the Government. These articles have been freely issued. The Homes and Lodges of the Commission have been open to those needing rest and refreshment on their journey homeward. The Protective War-Claim and Pension Agencies have saved the soldiers hundreds of thousands of dollars, by collecting their dues free of charge and preserving them from sharpers; while the Bureau of Employment has been the means of aiding many in obtaining comfortable and remunerative situations.

It has been thought by many that the great object of our Philadelphia Agency was merely to collect money and supplies, and to forward them to the scene of war, and that the benevolence of our city would amply care for all the suffering and distress which should be found in our midst.

The number of men who passed through this city on their way to join the Army, and on their return home,

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495.5

in the aggregate amounted to one million two hundred and fifty thousand. The number who were treated in General Hospitals in this Department, during the war, was one hundred and fifty-seven thousand. The number stationed at this post, recruited in the vicinity, or remaining here under orders from the Government, including Provost Marshal's men, drafted men, etc., was not less than one hundred and fifty thousand; making a grand total of fifteen hundred and fifty-seven thousand men, who have passed through or remained for a time in this city, during the war.

From those passing through numbers are constantly left behind, from sickness, straggling, or other causes. A very small per centage of these makes a very large aggregate to be cared for. In our General Hospitals, notwithstanding the unwearied self-sacrificing labors of hundreds of devoted men and women and the most generous support of our fellow-citizens, the cry has come daily to the Sanitary Commission, send us more clothing, more delicacies. But the class which suffered most severely, and had the least attention paid to them, until the Commission undertook their relief, includes the camps of newly-recruited regiments, discharge camps, places of rendezvous for drafted men, barracks, etc. The amount of ignorance frequently displayed by officers just entering the service is perfectly astonishing. Sick men have repeatedly been allowed to lie upon the ground, half cared for, with inadequate food, within a half mile of comfortable hospital accommodation, for no other reason than the ignorance of their officers as to how they should have them admitted. At most of the barracks and camps provided for temporary accommodation very little provision was made for the comfort of

the well men, and less for the sick. It was quite manifest, therefore, that the Commission had no small task to accomplish in this city and its immediate vicinity. It was apparent, too, that the work, to be done well, must be done systematically, under proper departments and officers.

In the early history of the Commission in this city, the collection and dispatch of supplies was the chief object. As necessity arose other provisions were made. Early in the spring of 1863 the Hospital Directory was opened. About the same time the Supply Department was reorganized on a much enlarged and more effective scale, under the direction of the Women's Pennsylvania Branch. Soon the increasing demands called for the appointment of a Special Relief officer, and a system of Hospital visiting; then the Protective War-Claim and Pension Agency; then the Lodge for the accommodation of passers through, and those delayed from a variety of causes; and finally, when the war was over, the Bureau of Employment, for the purpose of assisting discharged soldiers to obtain suitable occupation.

How far the Commission has been able to give relief in these various Departments will be seen from the following reports.

GENERAL OFFICE.

Very soon after the establishment of this Agency the extent and variety of its operations made it necessary to have a General Office, through which all the orders of the General Secretary and of the Executive Committee should pass, and where reports should from

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time to time be received from the different Departments.

With the rapid growth of the Commission came a corresponding increase of miscellaneous work, which had not been provided for. All of this was intrusted to the care of the General Office.

Among its most onerous duties were the following:

1st. The reception and care of goods sent from other Branches to this city, to be retained here until required for immediate use.

2d. Providing transportation for all stores shipped from this point. This involved the chartering of steamboats and barges, and sometimes the purchase of horses and wagons.

3d. The employment of suitable persons to act as Relief Agents and nurses.

4th. Informing the public of the wants of the soldier, through newspapers and documents published by the Commission.

5th. Corresponding with other offices of the Commission.

The following is a list of the expenses of the General Office, from October 15, 1861, to December 31, 1865:

Rent of Office.....	\$ 366 56
Salaries of Clerks.....	3,513 62
Books, Stationery and Printing.....	647 92
Advertising	1,099 21
Postages and Telegraphs.....	335 92
Furniture, Repairs, Fuel and Lights.....	690 77
Travelling expenses of Relief Agents.....	1,306 83
Miscellaneous.....	603 47
Total.....	<u>\$8,564 30</u>

THE WOMEN'S PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.—On the evening of the 24th of February, 1863, the Academy of Music in this city was thronged by an assemblage of citizens, who came to listen to a statement of the claims of the United States Sanitary Commission upon the American people. The President, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, addressed the audience at length, making a clear exhibition of the Commission's objects and work, and ending with a forcible appeal to the sympathies of the assembly. A strong and favorable impression was produced.

On the following morning a large number of ladies met in the foyer of the Academy, upon the invitation of Dr. Bellows, and formed themselves into an auxiliary organization, to which they gave the name of "The Women's Pennsylvania Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission." This organization consisted of an Executive Committee of fifteen, a Committee for Special Relief of Soldiers and their Families, and a Finance Committee; the three Committees, with the addition of a few members at large, composing the Board of Managers.

In forming their Constitution and planning their work the Executive Committee was largely indebted to the presence of Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, of the Women's Central Association of Relief in the city of New York, whose large experience and valuable suggestions, being made available to the Pennsylvania Branch, were no doubt a prominent cause of the early and large success which attended its efforts. An Agency of the

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Commission for the Collection of Hospital Supplies had existed in Philadelphia from the beginning of the war, but the field of its operations, though large and rich,—including, as it did, the whole of Eastern Pennsylvania, the State of Delaware, and the southern half of New Jersey,—had been very imperfectly cultivated. In fact the people outside of the cities knew little of the Sanitary Commission.

Woman's instrumentality had been successfully used in the West, in New York, and New England, in raising supplies for its work; and the only reason it had not been tried in Philadelphia was one most complimentary to the patriotic spirit of the city. Philadelphia had been rivalled by no city in the vast amount of voluntary service it had rendered to the national cause. Her Refreshment Saloons, her Volunteer Hospital, the vast amount of self-sacrificing work of her citizens for the sick and wounded soldier, will fill the proudest pages in the future annals of the city. Philadelphians had already done so much, that the Commission hesitated long as to the propriety of appealing to them for aid, after the mode which had been pursued in other cities. But the appeal was made, and Philadelphia responded, by showing that the readiness to do much only proved the ability to do more. On the 26th of March, 1863, the Supply Department of the Philadelphia Agency was transferred to the Executive Committee of the Women's Pennsylvania Branch. A large and commodious building, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, was rented, and the new organization commenced its work. How rapidly the work grew, and how greatly its results exceeded our anticipations, are now matters of pleasant memory with us all. The number of con-

tributing Aid Societies was largely increased in a few weeks, and this was accompanied by a corresponding augmentation of the supplies received. The summer came, and with it sanguinary Gettysburg, with its heaps of slain and wounded, giving the most powerful impulse to every loving patriotic heart. Supplies flowed in largely, and from every quarter; and we found that our work was destined to be no mere holiday pastime, no matter of sudden impulse, but that it would require all the thought, all the time, all the energy we could possibly bring to bear upon it. We had indeed put on the armor, to take it off only when soldiers were no more needed on our country's battle-fields, because the flag of the Union was waving again from every one of her cities and fortresses. Then came the bloody battles and glorious victories, with their depressing and their exhilarating effects. But, through the clouds and through the sunshine alike, our armies marched on, fought on, steadily and persistently advancing towards their final triumph. And so in the cities, in the villages, in the quiet country homes, in the luxurious parlor, in the rustic kitchen, everywhere, always, the women of the country too pursued their patriotic, loving work, content if the toil of their busy fingers might carry comfort to even a few of our bleeding, heroic soldiers. And as they labored in their various spheres, the results of their work poured into the great centres where supplies were collected for the Sanitary Commission. Our Department came to number over three hundred and fifty contributing Societies, besides a large number of individuals contributing with almost the regularity of our auxiliaries. Associate Managers, whose business it was to supervise the work in their

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own neighborhoods, had been appointed in nearly every county of the entire Department, fifty-six Associate Managers in all. The time came when the work of corresponding with these was too vast to be attended to by only one Corresponding Secretary. The lady who had filled that office with great ability, and to whose energetic zeal our organization owed its first impulse, was compelled by ill health to resign. Her place was filled by a Committee of nine, among whom the duty of correspondence was systematically divided. The work of our Associate Managers deserves more than the passing tribute which this report can give. They were nearly all of them women whose home duties gave them little leisure, and yet the existence of most of our Aid Societies is due to their efforts. In one of the least wealthy and populous counties of Pennsylvania, one faithful, earnest woman succeeded in establishing thirty Aid Societies. When the Great Central Fair was projected their services were found most valuable in the counties under their several superintendence, and they deserve a share of the credit for the magnificent success of that splendid undertaking.

The total cash value of supplies received is three hundred and six thousand and eighty-eight dollars and one cent. Of this amount, twenty-six thousand three hundred and fifty-nine dollars were contributed to the Philadelphia Agency before the formation of the Women's Branch. The whole number of boxes, barrels, etc., received since the 1st of April, 1863, is fifty-three hundred and twenty-nine. Of these packages, twenty-one hundred and three were received, from April 1st, 1863, until the close of the year; twenty-one hundred and ninety-nine were received in 1864;

and one thousand and twenty-seven have been received since January 1st, 1865. During the present year, three hundred and ninety-six boxes have been shipped to various points where they were needed for the Army, and sixteen hundred and ninety-nine were sent to the central office at Washington City. The last item includes the transfer of stock upon closing the depot of this Agency. The total number of boxes shipped from the Women's Pennsylvania Branch, since April 1, 1863, is two thousand and ninety-five. This means, of course, the articles contributed by Societies, and does not include those purchased by the Commission, excepting the garments made by the Special Relief Committee.

At length our work is done. Our army is disbanding, and we too must follow their lead. No more need of our daily Committee and their pleasant aids, to unpack and assort supplies for our sick and wounded. God has given us peace at last. Shall we ever sufficiently thank him for this crowning happiness? Rather shall we not thank him, by refusing ever again to be idle spectators when he has work to be done for any form of suffering humanity? And if our country shall, after its baptism of blood and of fire, be found to possess a race of better, nobler American women, with quickened impulses, high thoughts, and capable of heroic deeds, shall not the praise be chiefly due to the better, nobler aims set before them by the United States Sanitary Commission?

The following is a list of the expenses of the Supply Department, from the time of its organization to January, 1, 1866. These charges were incurred upon goods purchased in this city, as well as upon those contributed to the Women's Pennsylvania Branch. Their total value

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is five hundred and ninety-six thousand four hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety-seven cents.

Rent of Depository.....	\$2,876 66
Wm. Platt, Jr., Superintendent, for expenses incurred by him on supplies contributed.....	2,159 73
Salary of Storekeeper and Porter.....	3,093 50
Freight, express charges, cartage.....	7,115 22
Boxes and material for packing.....	261 78
Labor, extra.....	352 96
Printing and Stationery.....	928 49
Advertising.....	2,310 59
Fuel and Lights.....	344 03
Fitting up Depository, including repairs.....	619 13
Insurance on Stock.....	244 00
Postages.....	940 66
Miscellaneous.....	668 11
Total.....	<u>\$21,914 86</u>

RELIEF COMMITTEE.—This Committee was organized in April, 1863, and had for its object, during the first months of its existence, the relief of the wants of soldiers; but finding a committee of women unequal to the proper performance of this duty, and at the same time having had brought before them the great necessities of the families of our volunteers, they resigned to other hands the care of the soldiers, and determined to devote themselves to the mothers, wives and children of those who had gone forth to battle for the welfare of all.

The rooms in which this work has been carried on are at the south-east corner of Thirteenth and Chestnut Streets.

Two Committees have been in attendance daily to

receive applications for relief, work, fuel, etc. Persons thus applying for aid are required to furnish proof that their sons or husbands were actually soldiers, and are also obliged to bring from some responsible party a certificate of their own honesty and sobriety. It then becomes the duty of the Committee in charge to visit the applicant, and to afford such aid as may be needed.

The means for supplying this aid have been furnished principally through generous monthly subscriptions from a few citizens, through the hands of Mr. A. D. Jessup. Donations and subscriptions, through the ladies of the Committee, have also been received, and from time to time acknowledged in the printed reports of the Committee.

It has been the aim of the Committee to provide employment for the women, for which adequate compensation has been given. The Sanitary Commission furnished material, which the Relief Committee had cut and converted into articles required for the use of the soldiers by the Sanitary Commission. Thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifteen articles have been made and returned to the Commission, free of charge. Finding the supply of work from this source inadequate to the demands for it, the Committee decided to obtain work from Government contractors, and to pay the women double the price paid by the contractors. Twenty thousand one hundred and seventy-four articles were made in this way, and returned to the contractors, who were kind enough to furnish the work. Eleven hundred and twenty-nine articles have been made for the freedmen, and five hundred and five for other charities; making in all fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-three articles.

Eight hundred and thirty women have been employed in the two years during which the labors of the Committee have been carried on; and it is due to the women thus employed to state, that of the number of garments made, but two have been missing through dishonesty.

The sources from which work has hitherto been obtained having failed, through the blessed return of peace, and the destitution being great among those near and dear to the men whose lives have been given to purchase that peace, the Committee have determined not to cease their labors during the present winter.

Two hundred women, principally widows, are now employed in making garments from materials furnished by the Committee. These garments are distributed to the most needy among the applicants for relief.

More than four hundred tons of coal have been given out to the needy families of soldiers during the past two years, the coal being the gift of a few coal merchants.

The receipts of the Committee have been as follows:

From subscriptions and donations.....	\$28,300 00
From entertainment given for the benefit of the Committee.....	1,444 00
From contractors in payment for work done.....	1,681 31
From the Sanitary Commission.....	2,551 50
Total.....	<u>\$33,976 81</u>

This amount has all been expended, with the exception of \$248 47, which balance remained in the hands of the Treasurer on the 31st of December, 1865.

SPECIAL RELIEF.

The Department of Special Relief, during the past year, has been, perhaps, the most important portion of our work. During the early part of the year the demands for clothing and delicacies continued about the same as it had been previous to that time. As soon, however, as hostilities ceased, and the reduction of the expenses of the Government began, the demands upon us increased. The clothing accounts of several of our Hospitals were closed long before the Hospitals themselves. Thus men were unable to obtain clothes, unless they bought them. Few had the means, however, to purchase, as they had not been paid for some time. Hundreds of men, who had been discharged and paid, were drugged and robbed in our city. Many discharged men, in the most destitute condition, remained here, in the hope of procuring employment. All these have claimed our attention, and the requisite aid has been afforded.

The plan of constantly visiting the Hospitals, barracks and camps in the vicinity of this city has been pursued, with most satisfactory results. While we have been always at hand, and ready to supply real wants, the constant inspection which has been kept up has enabled us to guard against improper and excessive drains upon our resources. The case of every individual applicant for relief is very carefully investigated. The fact that the Sanitary Commission issues supplies free of charge is sufficient to bring large numbers of unworthy and dishonest men to our rooms. When it is stated

that not more than five or six out of every ten applicants receive anything, it can be readily perceived how much labor is necessary to select the worthy from the unworthy.

The Special Relief Office was closed on the 19th of August last. By that time the necessity for its continuance had so far diminished that it did not warrant the employment of an Agent. What little remained to be done was placed in charge of the Superintendent of the Lodge.

Fourteen thousand four hundred and sixty-five cases have received attention at the Special Relief rooms; and Hospital supplies, clothing, etc., amounting in value to one hundred and two thousand five hundred and fifty-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents have been issued, as follows:

Number of issues of supplies made to General and	
Volunteer Hospitals and Transports.....	2,829
Number of issues of supplies made to individual soldiers.	8,226
Visits paid to Hospitals.....	468
Visits paid to individual soldiers.....	434
Referred to local Relief Associations.....	636
Transportation and subsistence given to soldiers.....	1,449
Miscellaneous.....	423
	<hr/>
Total.....	14,465
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Value of supplies issued to United States General	
Hospitals.....	\$49,871 66
Value of supplies issued to United States Tran-	
sports.....	1,726 75
Value of supplies issued to Volunteer Hospitals,	
Refreshment Saloons, Soldier's Home, &c.....	17,290 57
Value of supplies issued to individual soldiers...	33,671 01
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$102,559 99

The following is a list of the expenses of the Special Relief Office :

Rent of Office.....	\$250 00
Salary of Agent and Clerk.....	2,200 00
Postages	66 00
Books, Stationery, Printing.....	169 49
Furniture, Fuel, Lights, &c.....	146 98
Transportation and Subsistence furnished.....	3,357 33
Total.....	<hr/> \$6,189 80

LODGE.

The Executive Committee, on the 28th of February, 1865, appointed a Committee to erect and put in operation a "Lodge," somewhat similar to those of the Sanitary Commission in Washington and other important centres. Through the extreme kindness of Henry Helmuth, Esq., we were permitted to use the lot of ground on the south-west corner of Thirteenth and Christian Streets, containing one hundred and fifty feet on Thirteenth Street, by one hundred and fifty feet in depth on Christian Street. We were particularly fortunate in obtaining a location so exactly suited to our purposes. The great majority of troops arriving or departing from the city go to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Depot. It was, therefore, of the utmost consequence that the Lodge should be located in that immediate vicinity. A suitable plan for the building was at once agreed upon. Its erection was begun on the 27th day of March, and on the 12th day of May we received the first inmates. The inten-

tion was to provide accommodation for about seventy-five men, and twenty-five women, with facilities for giving three to four hundred meals a day. The provision was soon found inadequate to the demands made upon us; on some occasions as many as five hundred and seventy meals and two hundred night's lodgings had to be provided.

It would perhaps have been better had the Lodge been established at an earlier period of the war. Its necessity, however, was not absolutely apparent until the latter part of the year 1864. So long as those excellent institutions, the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital and the two Refreshment Saloons, could provide for the cases for which our Lodge was built, the Commission was unwilling to interfere in work they were doing so efficiently. On the contrary, we contributed a large amount of hospital supplies to the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital, and five thousand dollars to each of the Refreshment Saloons.

It was fortunate, however, that the Lodge was established even for the short period of six months that it was open. The breaking up of our vast armies threw thousands of homeless, hungry men upon our hands, who, had it not been for this building, would have wandered about our streets, without food, obtaining shelter only in station-houses or dens of infamy.

The Lodge was intended to provide for the following classes of men:

1st. Men passing through this city, detained for a short period to make railroad connections, or requiring rest before proceeding.

2d. Men discharged from Hospitals in this Department, and waiting to receive their pay.

3d. Men remaining in the city to have their claims for bounty, back-pay and pension presented.

4th. Men sent here to have artificial limbs fitted.

5th. Sick and wounded men requiring medical and surgical treatment before they could proceed homeward.

6th. Discharged men seeking employment.

7th. Women visiting relatives in our Hospitals.

A thorough and systematic method was adopted of advertising to the soldiers everywhere the comforts of our Lodge. This was effected by means of posters in Hospitals, depots, Government offices, and public places. Thousands of cards were sent to Washington and elsewhere, and distributed at the railroad stations to men travelling in this direction. Agents, wearing conspicuous badges of the Sanitary Commission, were in attendance at the principal railroad stations on the arrival of trains, day and night, to protect those arriving from the horde of sharpers lying in wait to decoy and rob them. Those requiring food or shelter were immediately brought to the Lodge and made comfortable, arrangements having been made to provide meals during the night. While large numbers were being paid off the Paymaster's office was visited daily, and those detained there were provided with refreshment.

Although a very limited provision was made at the Lodge for the sick, cases were constantly brought to our doors which it was impossible to reject. These were taken in, and the best medical treatment afforded. In some few instances men, after remaining with us for a time, were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital. It not unfrequently happened that soldiers, in their anxiety

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to reach home, accepted their discharge papers when they were quite unable to bear the fatigue of travel; consequently they would break down on their journey, and remain with us until sufficiently recovered to proceed.

. But four deaths occurred at the Lodge, viz.: Lorenzo H. Veazie, Third Regiment New York Cavalry; Charles Diegerity, Sixty-fourth Company, Second Battalion V. R. C.; Michael Wilson, Company A, Tenth Regiment V. R. C.; Patrick Began, Company B, Second U. S. Infantry.

Each man received a suitable burial, with proper religious services. A sufficient number from the inmates of the Lodge always volunteered to form the escort. The friends were notified, when it was possible, both of the illness and death of the parties.

During the summer squads of sick men, unable to leave the cars, were constantly passing through the city. On receiving notice from our Agent of their arrival, hot coffee and refreshments were sent to the depot for their use.

For the successful operation of the Lodge the Commission is largely indebted to its faithful Superintendent, Colonel Clement Soest. His untiring vigilance and industry, united with a remarkable capacity for managing those under his charge, enabled him to conduct the establishment with the most gratifying success. Through the exertions of Miss S. B. Dunlap, to whom we are under great obligations for her untiring efforts at the Lodge, religious services were held on every Sunday afternoon.

The Lodge was closed on the first day of November last. Those admitted were from the following States:

Maine.....	85
New Hampshire	60
Vermont.....	85
Massachusetts.....	187
Rhode Island.....	6
Connecticut	54
New York.....	985
New Jersey.....	215
Pennsylvania.....	2,333
Delaware	90
Maryland.....	78
Virginia.....	7
West Virginia.....	3
Ohio	115
Indiana.....	57
Illinois.....	30
Michigan	85
Iowa.....	3
Minnesota.....	9
Wisconsin	17
Tennessee.....	7
Missouri.....	5
District of Columbia.....	22
Veteran Reserve Corps.....	401
United States Army.....	225
“ Navy.....	70
Colored Troops.....	390
Miscellaneous.....	129
Women and Children.....	90
	<hr/>
	5,843
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The reasons for admission were as follows:

Passing through on furlough, duty or discharged.....	2,057
Discharged from Hospitals and waiting for back pay, final pay, bounty or pension.....	2,729
Waiting orders, or ordered to report in this city.....	86
Sick	256
Waiting for Government transportation.....	55
Waiting to receive money from home.....	38
Waiting for artificial limbs.....	109
Seeking employment.....	384
In search of parents or relatives	10
In charge of sick soldiers.....	18
Waiting admittance to Soldier's Home.....	18
Wives and mothers of soldiers.....	83
Total.....	<u>5,843</u>

The following table shows the admissions and number of meals and night's lodgings given at the lodge:

	No. of Admissions.	No. of Meals.	No. of Night's Lodgings.
May.....	475.....	2,818.....	799
June	1,746.....	10,697.....	3,467
July	1,220.....	11,140.....	4,012
August.....	1,078.....	9,155.....	3,035
September.....	799.....	8,072.....	2,705
October	516.....	7,562.....	2,307
November.....	9.....	285.....	58
	<u>5,843</u>	<u>49,729</u>	<u>16,383</u>

A careful examination shows that the average cost of the meals given at the Lodge was about thirteen and a half cents.

The cost of building, furnishing, and maintaining the Lodge was as follows:

Cash paid for erection of building and for furniture..	\$9,701 55	
Bedding and furniture received from Women's Pennsylvania Branch.....	2,401 97	
		<hr/> 12,103 52

From this should be deducted mate- rial given to the Freedmen's Aid Society and Soldier's Home, after the closing of the Lodge, including heat- ers, ranges, gas-fixtures, plumbing, furniture, bedding, &c., valued at...	\$3,437 14	
Cash received for sale of lumber.....	778 00	
	<hr/>	4,215 14
Cost to the Commission.....		<hr/> 7,888 38

Expense of maintaining the Lodge:

Cash paid for Provisions.....	\$6,773 70	
" " Wages.....	2,017 43	
" " Furniture	325 87	
" " Bedding	140 00	
" " Fuel and lights.....	283 09	
" " Medicines	127 56	
" " Repairs.....	627 13	
" " Transportation	186 07	
" " Undertaker's bills	103 00	
" " Sundries	287 50	
	<hr/>	10,871 35

Received from Women's Pennsylvania Branch:

Provisions.....	\$1,253 57	
Clothing.....	687 80	
Medical stores.....	384 85	
Stationery.....	52 72	
Sundries.....	18 90	
	<hr/>	2,397 84

Total cost of building and maintaining Lodge...\$21,157 57